

The Times

Single Sheet—12 Pages.

XVth YEAR.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

ON RAILWAY TRAINS; 5¢
ON STEAMERS; 5¢

MUSEMENTS—WITH DATES OF EVENTS.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—

G. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
ONLY THREE MORE NIGHTS, and Saturday Matines.
THE SINGING IRISH COMEDIAN, CHAUNCEY OL'COTT.
Under the management of Augustus Piton, in a repertoire of refined Irish Plays, Friday Night is one of "THE IRISH ARTIST," TONIGHT and Saturday Night, "THE IRISH CLARE," Saturday matinee, "MAVOONEEN," a recent success. Seats now on sale. Popular prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
Wednesday, Matines Wednesday, Sept. 7, 8 and 9.
IWIN THEATER, San Francisco. Now running at the Vandenberg Hall at the Nouveaux. Park. The Laughing Page. 1415½ N. Broadway. Manager, Mr. O'Farrell. Opened at Hoyt's Theater, New York, with W. T. Ferguson, Sadie Chas. B. Wells, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, W. R. Shirley, Margaret Gordon and the American cast. Seats on sale Thursday, Sept. 5.

BURBANK THEATER—

EDWARD MALIN, Lessee and Mgr.
TONIGHT—First Performance in this City of Leonard Grover's Success, "MY SON-IN-LAW."

The success of this Comedy is phenomenal. In all over ONE HUNDRED PERFORMANCES, in SAN FRANCISCO. The greatest run ever achieved by any Comedy. The cast presents Leonard Grover, Jr., Gracie Piazzetti, May Noble and Leonard Grover, Sr. Monday next "DAUGHTER FOR DAUGHTER."

Prices 15c, 20c, 30c and 50c. Saturday Matinee, 10c and 25c.

OPHEUM—

LOS ANGELES' FAMILY VAUDEVILLE THEATER
South Main St. Between First and Second. Tel. 1447.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 31,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NOVELTY
...BONDI... { THE GREAT
OPERA MARVEL.

Rendered by the BONDI and by BONDI only.
GILBERT and GOLDA, LILLIAN MASON, BELLAMY and MOORE: Re-engaged
by universal request, PROF. T. A. KENNEDY, THE TALK OF THE CROWD.
Price 50c. Seats on sale Saturday evening, price 10c. 25c.

Don't wait until the last minute to get your seats. Secure them now and you will not be disappointed. Matines Saturday and Sunday.

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PHOTOGRAPHS—

Of every description produced in highest standard.

Awarded 12 medals highest awards during the two years at the World's Fair.

PHOTOGRAPHS—
including the two
years at the
World's Fair.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS AND ASSAYERS—

Highest cash price paid in this city for gold and silver in any form.

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AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER
and Flora designs. R. F. COLLINS,
28 S. Broadway, same side City Hall, Tel. 118. Flowers packed for shipping.

INCLESIDE CARNATIONS—

ASK YOUR FLORIST FOR THEM. IN SIZE
perme the finest. Grown by R. EDWARD GRAY, Alhambra, Cal.

EL SINORE HOT SPRINGS, LAKE VIEW HOTEL. FINEST SULPHUR BATH
ing in So. Cal. Elevation 1300 ft. Hotel new and first-class. Write for
summer rates. G. S. TRAPHAGEN & CO., Props.

MAKING THEIR WAY EASY

FLOWERS STREWN BEFORE THE VETERANS.

The Grand Army Parades in Eight Divisions—Mrs. John A. Logan Saluted by the Old Soldiers—A Living American Flag.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) Sept. 2.—In recent years it has been thought necessary to shorten the length of the G.A.R. parade. The route today exceeded two miles by but a trifle and was over smooth streets. The procession was in eight divisions. Gen. Walker and staff headed the parade.

Summit avenue was crowded with spectators who applauded the favorite posts or favorite leaders. Opposite the residence of Col. R. M. Newport many white-haired veterans uncovered and saluted as they recognized Mrs. John A. Logan, who carefully returned every salute. As the head of each division arrived in this part of the avenue pretty young girls stepped out of the street and scattered flowers before the dominating veterans, who furtively picked up the blossoms and proudly placed them in their buttonholes.

Thaddeus Maitly Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution saluted the veterans with waving flags and by singing a song especially written for the occasion by Mrs. J. Q. Adams of St. Paul. An evergreen arch had been erected at the head of Sixth street by colored citizens.

On the square on which is being constructed a new government building there had been put a grand stand for 2000 children whose red, white and blue caps and toques were so arranged as to form a living flag. At the lower end of Sixth street, Commander-in-Chief Walker took his place on the reviewing stand, where he returned the salutes of veterans as they passed.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN.

Arrives in America—Says He Has No Business Here.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, and Mrs. Chamberlain, who arrived on the Atlantic Ocean. Chamberlain, who came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, parents of his wife, at Danvers, Mass. He expects to return to England in a fortnight.

Chamberlain said: "The idea that I come to America to meet Secretary State Olney and to confer with him about the Venezuelan matter, or any other public business, is not so; indeed, my visit is purely personal, and of a domestic affair."

Continuing he said: "I do not think there is a man in Great Britain who wants to fight. It would be a terrible calamity much to be deplored. I trust the Venezuelan matter will be amicably settled, and I hope that our government will look for their report with as much interest as you the States, and hope that it will shed such a bright light on the whole matter in dispute that the affair can be readily and easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides."

Wants the Railroad's Books.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The Railroad Commissioners have served Secretary Willcutt of the Market-street Railway Company with a notice to appear before the board with all the books of the company, so that the board may learn more accurately the financial preliminary to an attempt to force the railroad company to reduce street-car fares in this city.

No Printers Need Apply.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 2.—A rumor has suddenly started over California that the State Printing Office is in need of compositors. At any rate, printers are flocking into the city on nearly every train, and State Printer Johnston's mail is flooded with letters requesting situations. He said tonight that no positions were open, and that all places were filled.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

IN BRIEF.

The Times

NOT AFRAID OF THEIR CROSS.

National Democratic Delegates Struggling Along Cheerfully at Indianapolis.

They Manage to Put a Good Deal of Enthusiasm into Their Efforts on Behalf of Gold.

FLOWER SHEDS A FEW THORNS ON BILLY BOY'S CROWN.

Southern California—Page 12.
Fusion frustrated in Orange....Union Veteran League formed at Santa Ana....Street improvement in Santa Monica....License tax unpopular in Pomona....Petitions to Cummings boys coldly received at Riverside....Chinese shot at Cucamonga....Bicycles burst another Pasadena feed store....Santa Barbara's electric line nearly completed.

Pacific Coast—Page 5.

Officer Teal of Vallejo killed by Dan Wynne, who is also shot....Los Angeles and the county assessments....Invitation to Li Hung Chang to visit San Francisco....Favorites win harness races at Sacramento....Nearly two thousand miles of journey covered by relay riders....Testimony in the Campbell abduction case tickles the defendant....An Arizona barber killed by a train....Lon Agnew knocks out John Ackers—Peppers and Stenger fight a draw....The Railroad Commissioners demand the books of the Market-street Railway Company....The Fusion Committee at San Francisco adjourns without reaching a decision....Twenty-ninth State conference of the African Methodist Church at Oakland, General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

Opening of the gold Democratic National Convention at Indianapolis—Speeches by Flower and Caffery—Billy Boy described as an unsafe man followed by a revolutionary mob—Buckner strongly favored for President....Maj. McKinley receives a flood of enthusiastic telegrams after the Vermon election....Joey Chamberlain arrives at New York....Li Hung Chang in an interview says there are too many political parties in this country—His views on Chinese and Irish cheap labor....State conventions in New York, New Hampshire and Connecticut....The Grand Army parades on flower-strewn streets at St. Paul....Bryan's Ohio speeches....Prince Lobanoff's vast estates will go to a St. Louis man....Gentry defeats Robert J. in the fast-harness race on record.

By Associated Press Wire.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Forty-one States and three Territories, represented by 824 delegates, met today in Tomlinson Hall, as the climax of a six-weeks' campaign to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention and put forth a declaration of principles and name a Presidential ticket. Senator Palmer, who called the body to order, termed it the first convention of the national Democratic party, while others referred to it as the Democracy which held its last convention in 1892.

Admission to the hall was confined strictly to ticket-holders. As a result many people were denied admittance. Inside every seat in the space reserved on the floor for the delegates and alternates was taken, and the galleries except on the upper balconies in the rear of the hall, where the band was located, were comfortably well-filled without being crowded, while the chairs in the rear of the platform reserved for the distinguished guests were nearly all occupied. The decorations were brilliant and lavish. There was a profusion of flags and bunting, trailing streamers, Spanish moss and potted flowers, but the most noticeable feature was the prevalence of gilt, symbolic of the spirit of the convention. Wreaths were everywhere in the decorations and half the delegates wore sprays of golden rod in the lapels of their coats.

There was an unusually large number of ladies in the galleries and in the chairs back of the stage, their bright gowns and hats heightening the general effect of the scene. Most of them were from a distance, but some of the prominent ladies of Indianapolis were present. Mrs. Hendricks, the widow of the late Vice-President Hendricks, was especially conspicuous. Altogether it was an impressive scene. The delegates themselves were an amazing body of men. Among them were many who have for years been prominent in national affairs and the councils of the Democratic party. Not a few were delegates to the Chicago convention, including several chairmen of delegations, who returned here in the same capacity, except that, whereas they were hissed there for declining to participate in the proceedings, their appearance here was the signal for outbursts of enthusiasm.

CAFFERY'S APPEAL.

Ex-Gov. Flower referred to Bryan as an "ambitious, unsteady and unsafe man," and a "demagogue and a word-juggler," with "a revolutionary mob behind him," and the rafters rang with applause. Flower's speech went somewhat extensively into an argument to show that bimetallism, as proposed by the Chicago platform, was a dream, and that the gold standard was responsible for high wages and low interest rates on money.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.
Delegates were also received from Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Baltimore, San Francisco, Vanneck Hill, Ont., Denver, Indianapolis, Toledo, O., and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 10.
Calboard sales at San Francisco—London silver and consols....Drafts and Mexican dollars....Produce receipts....Boston stock market....New York money....London financial market....General eastern markets....Coast quotations.

Weather Forecast.
SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—For Southern California: Fair—Thursday: light westerly winds.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention today was the adoption of a recommendation to make the organization permanent, and to empower the National Committee appointed to call future conventions. This indicates a contest four years from now, over the regularity of the two organizations, and may prove far-reaching in its effects. The platform will be adopted and the candidates nominated tomorrow. Tonight the great mass-meeting is in progress, while one set of leaders is at work framing the platform and another trying to fix upon a candidate.

There seems to be an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of Gen. Buckner as the commander-in-chief, and his orders will be executed. The majority will be protected and given all the rights they should enjoy under the law. I expect that in a year from now we will have twice as many men in the guard as will be far better shaped.

All the soldiers will be provided with proper arms, ammunition, and equipment as soon as possible, and they will be compelled to take proper care of them. No more waste or neglect will be tolerated.

"Leaders regarding the management of the National Guard will be issued except from the division headquarters. The guard will be conducted as near like the regular army as possible. In regard to matters relating to the property of the guard, the adjutant general, as quartermaster-general, will be charge, as the control of the property supplied the guard rests with the quartermaster-general. His reception today in the convention was a disappointment to his friends. It was not as enthusiastic as they thought it should be. A strong effort is being made to bring out Senator Palmer.

Everett made a stirring speech against sectionalism, and John P. Irish likened the "silver Democratic silver dollar," and the "Republican party to twin daughters of the horse leech, both seeking to raise the price of the necessities of life. In conclusion, he predicted if this convention did not succeed in vanquishing both, it would at least leave one without a sister.

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PLANTS OF LIFE.

There was plenty of enthusiasm, and demonstrations were numerous. The delegates cheered at the sight of prominent men; in fact, anything and everything. The "What's-the-matter" man was there, and kept them busy. Every reference to Cleveland was the signal for a scene, during which men cheered and waved whatever they could get their hands on. Miniature flags found their way out of mysterious recesses and were wildly waved on

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VERMONT IS A TRUE INDEX.

Glad Tidings Wired to
McKinley.

The Forerunner of the Coming
November Landslide.

Joe Manley Says Maine Will
not Be Outdone.

New Hampshire Democrats Nominate
Col. Kent for Governor—New
York Populists—Bryan Talking
in Ohio—At Louisville Later on.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

CANTON (O.) Sept. 2.—Ever since Maj. McKinley returned to Canton from Columbus he has received at his home an immense volume of mail and telegraphic matter. But the conditions this week surpass that of any time since the campaign opened. Heavy as was the flood of telegrams and letters on his nomination, it does not approach that which has followed his letter of acceptance. The mail can no longer be handled in the ordinary manner of neatly tied packs, but is now delivered in sacks, and the number of telegrams from the hill country would be surprising to the highest degree.

Such time as can be spared from callers and visiting delegations is being by the major devoted to personal attention to these messages. He has signed as high as 1360 letters of acknowledgment in one evening, and still those requiring attention continue to accumulate. Today came a flow of telegrams on the Vermont result, which everywhere in Republican circles seems to be accepted as a true index of the result to follow in November. A few of the telegrams on this subject follow:

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, writing from New York: "Vermont ratified the nomination of our candidate, Captain too short to make it unanimous but it is rapidly traveling that way."

John G. McCullough, North Bennington: "Vermont was not satisfied to scotch the snake. Has killed it outright. The Republican landslide is already here. The Rep. landslide is by far the biggest in history, either during the war or since. Indications are that it will surely amount to 35,000, and probably more."

Gov. Wood of Vermont: "The free men of Vermont send greetings of 35,000 majority to you, the exponent of protection, prosperity and sound money. Vermont has set the pace. Let the column be kept well closed up."

J. H. Manley, wired from Augusta, Me.: "Vermont has covered herself with glory. Maine does not propose to be outdone by Vermont."

REVISED RETURNS.

ST. ALBANS (Vt.) Sept. 2.—Revised returns of yesterday's election from the fourteen counties of the State give Grout (Rep.) 53,076, and Jackson (Dem.) 13,983, a Republican plurality of 39,093.

KEEP ON WORKING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—(Special Dispatch.) The Mail and Express, commenting on the Vermont election, says: "Vermont is a typical agricultural State of the East. The Democratic tariff has been felt in that State more deeply than any others by reason of Canadian competition. Their very doors, encouraged and aided by the qualities of the Cleveland-Wilson tariff. Tons on tons of literature, containing every possible alluring appeal to agrarian instinct, were spread broadcast through the mountain counties and across the State, and across the broad through the fertile valleys of the Otter and Winooski, in expectation of cutting down the Republican vote, and this is Vermont's answer—forty thousand majority for the eight commandments."

"It was a notable victory, yet the campaign is not won. The glorious issue of the first battle will stimulate and inspirit Republicans and McKinley Democrats all over the country, yet it behoves us all to relax no effort until after the polls close on November 3. There will be plenty of time to celebrate after that."

AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(Special Dispatch.) To judge from the talk in Democratic headquarters today, one would imagine yesterday's election in Vermont a trifling, trivial affair. On no special interest to anybody outside the State. Democratic managers are making a brave, but obvious effort to conceal their chagrin under a cloak of indifference. They carried it so far this afternoon that Lawrence Gardner, who is in charge of the campaign, the Congressional Committee work, and representative Richardson, who is running the "literary" end of the canvass, both declared on honor they did not know even the names of the Democratic candidates, so little interest did they take in the election.

All the politicians look upon the Vermont result as highly important, and as presaging a great Republican victory in November. In Republican headquarters today the joy was unfeigned, and there was no need to dissimulate there. Chairman Babcock is elated. "The election is a fair expression of the sentiment of the people," he said. "It points strongly and plainly to what the balance of the party will do in November."

PROF. BRYAN.

He Discourses Learnedly on Fevers and Entomology.

COLUMBUS (O.) Sept. 2.—The Bryan party left here this morning for Springfield. There was a crowd at the train to see him off. On the train were the Reception Committee from Springfield and Kenton. A short stop was made at London for the nominee to shake hands with the crowd.

SOMETHING ABOUT BUGS.

SPRINGFIELD (O.) Sept. 2.—Twenty thousand people greeted the Democratic nominee here, cheering him from the time he left the train until the police finally fought a way for him to the train, because him to Toledo. Bryan, in part:

"Ladies and gentlemen: For a few minutes only I shall occupy your attention, because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is given out to sinners to rejoice. (Great applause.) I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city of the country. I am glad to talk to people who recognize their dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had the pleasure to talk with some who like to imagine the harder up they make farmers the better they would be off. I am glad to talk to you who recognize that the dollars which you receive are earned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money, those who till the soil, and from

its fertility springs forth this nation's greatest strength. As a matter of fact the farmer and laborer are the foundation of society. (Cheers.)

"Upon this foundation is built the commercial classes, and the financier acts as a sort of roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put on another, but you cannot destroy the foundation without destroying the whole building. (Applause.) Upon the prosperity of the great producers of wealth whom we call the masses, as distinguished from the classes, depends all the prosperity of this city. If you have the wealth, you have the value of money up and you legislate property down. Our opponents are trying to throw upon Providence the faults of your condition. If the farmer is to blame, it is not making much of his potato crop, they tell him it is due to the 'spud bug.' If he is not making much out of his corn, they tell him it is due to the 'chinch bug.' If he is not making much out of wheat, they tell him it is due to the 'army worm.' But let me tell you the 'gold bug' is destroying more crops than all of them. (Great laughter.)

"The farmer is the most helpless victim of circumstances of all producers. When he prints his crop in the spring he does not know whether there is going to be a flood or a drought, whether there is going to be hot winds or cold hall. He takes his chances, and I assert that when he has taken more chances than anybody else, he deserves all the calamities that visit the farm. It is not fair to drive him between the bulls and bears of Wall street and let them take from him what is left. (Great laughter and applause.)

"The Democrats of this State have done well against great odds. In spite of great influences they declare for the restoration of the money of the Constitution. When he prints his crop in the spring he does not know whether there is going to be a flood or a drought, whether there is going to be hot winds or cold hall. He takes his chances, and I assert that when he has taken more chances than anybody else, he deserves all the calamities that visit the farm. It is not fair to drive him between the bulls and bears of Wall street and let them take from him what is left. (Great laughter and applause.)

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CIRCULATION.

Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Persons so appeared before me, H. G. Otis, present and sworn, master of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily circulation records and daily reports of the Times show that the bona fide editions of the Times for each day of the week, ended August 29, 1896, were as follows:

Sunday	Aug. 26	22,810
Monday	27	16,350
Tuesday	28	16,350
Wednesday	29	16,500
Thursday	30	16,200
Friday	31	16,200
Saturday	32	16,210

Total for the week..... 120,720
Daily average for the week..... 17,243
(Signed) H. G. OTIS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1896.

(Seal) J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, 120,720 copies, is taken to us for the seven days of the past week, would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 20,120 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past six years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which suits their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One cent a word for each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HUMMEL BROS. & CO. EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

California Bank Building, 300-302 W. Second st., in basement. Telephones 500.

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Boy to learn trade, \$2 week; solicitors, 40 per cent; ranch hand, \$12 etc.; boy to milk 10 cows and chores, \$12 etc.; -mule team, \$12 etc.; boy to wash clothes, \$12 etc.; boy to wash car, \$1500; cost \$350.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT. Dish-washer, \$15 etc.; waiter, \$15 etc.; week; boy to wash table cloth, \$15 etc.; boy to wash and iron, \$15 etc.; girl to wash clothes, \$15 etc.; boy to wash and iron, \$15 etc.; boy to wash car, \$1500; cost \$350.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. Housegirl, \$15 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; cook, \$20 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; girl to wash clothes, \$15 etc.; boy to wash car, \$1500; cost \$350.

HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE, FEMALE. Waitress, \$15 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; cook, \$20 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; girl to wash clothes, \$15 etc.; boy to wash car, \$1500; cost \$350.

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PUBLISHER OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

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L. E. MORRIS.....Vice-President.
ALBERT MC FARLAND.....Treasurer.Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 29-1282). Subscription department in front basement (telephone 27-1282). Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 67-1282).

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT.....E. KATE, 230 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXXI

FIFTEENTH YEAR

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES

DAILY, 75 cents a month; \$9.00 a year; DAILY without SUNDAY, 65 cents a month, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, by mail, \$8.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 7 Mos. of 1896—18,325

An increase of 22 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—The Minstrel of Clare.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—My Son-in-law.

The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR
President.....WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Vice-President.....GARRET A. HOBART.

REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing The Times from the premises of subscribers. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies. If you wish to preserve your contributions. Articles should be typewritten and MSS. sent flat. Practice brevity and write plainly.

NOTICE TO "TIMES" PATRONS.

Patrons of The Times, both advertisers and subscribers, who have been annoyed by solicitors and crows interfering with them, and attempting to influence unwarrantably their action in the matter of subscribing for or advertising in newspapers of their choice, are requested to report the facts and circumstances to The Times. Such communications will be kept in confidence.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at Indianapolis yesterday. The convention which met at Chicago on July 7 was not the real Democratic National Convention, but was an incongruous and disorderly assemblage made up in large part of Populists, Anarchists, Socialists, and impracticals. The proceedings of the convention were un-Democratic. The platform adopted was un-Democratic. The ticket nominated was un-Democratic.

It is not a matter for wonder that the sure-enough Democrats who were delegates to the Chicago convention refused to be bound by the action and the platform of that gathering. No self-respecting Democrat who loves the principles of his party and respects its honorable traditions can consistently support the Chicago ticket and platform. Democrats who do so cease to be Democrats, in the higher and better sense of the word.

That these self-respecting Democrats should refuse to be bound by the Chicago convention was inevitable. That they should call a national convention was to be expected. The placing of a ticket in the field will be but a natural sequence of what has gone before. A formal indorsement of the Republican ticket could not, in the nature of things, be reasonably expected. The nomination of an independent ticket will preserve the party organization, and form a basis for future action. But it is not expected that the ticket to be nominated at Indianapolis will be elected. Those who are to nominate that ticket have no expectation that it will win. The Indianapolis ticket will be placed in the field as a formal protest against the extravagances, the follies, and the dense unison of the Chicago aggregation. Individual Democrats will still be at liberty to cast their ballots in accordance with their higher and better judgment, as Americans and patriots.

The real contest is between Bryan and McKinley. This supreme fact should not be lost sight of for a moment, and will not be lost sight of by intelligent voters, no matter to what party they may belong. While every ballot cast for the Indianapolis ticket will in a sense be wasted, on the other hand it is better that those ballots should be so cast than that they should by any chance be thrown into the Bryan boxes. There are thousands and tens of thousands of patriotic Democrats who hold the interests of their country above those of their party. These will cast their ballots for William McKinley, as the surest way to check the tide of anarchism and republicanism which threatens to engulf the once honorable Democratic party.

The Indianapolis ticket will be well enough as a matter of form. Democrats who cannot bring themselves to vote for the Republican candidates, even in this supreme crisis, will cast their ballots for the Indianapolis nominees; and that ticket will draw more votes from Bryan than it will draw from McKinley. It will not render the latter's election any the less certain than it now is.

The Indianapolis movement deserves respectful treatment at the hands of Republicans.

MCKINLEY'S LETTER
OF ACCEPTANCE.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Times is prepared to furnish newspapers, clubs and committees the full text of Maj. McKinley's magnificent letter of acceptance. This much and everywhere sought-for letter will be found to be one of the great political utterances of the campaign and of the time. It bristles with terse and epigrammatic statements of the fundamental truths of the Republican faith, and furnishes the keynotes of the campaign on each of the vital issues.

For the use of newspapers the matter will be made up and printed in the form of a two-page supplement upon the order of any paper desiring it, with special title headings and subtitles, as may be required in each case. Upon the opposite side of the sheet will be printed Bourke Cockran's great speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 18th of August, or any other suitable political matter which may be preferred.

These sheets will be supplied at the following rates:

25 copies.....	25	50 copies.....	\$.40
120 ".....	1.00	250 ".....	1.75
500 ".....	3.00	1000 ".....	5.00

RUSSELL ON ARBITRATION.

In 1883, on the occasion of the Northern Pacific Railway system being completed to Portland, Or., a great demonstration was made in favor of Henry Villard, the president of the road. Among the speakers on that occasion was Sir Charles Russell of Killowen in Ireland, once a successful barrister with the title of Queen's counsel. He has since been elevated to the peerage and made Lord Chief Justice of the British empire. On the occasion referred to he made far and away the best speech delivered, and spoke of the American fashion of referring to the war of 1812 as "the last war with England." He said he hoped the verbiage of that expression, for the good of humanity, might never be changed.

He was singularly felicitous, in his Saratoga speech of last week, in his reference to the power of the press as a great popular medium of education, when he said:

"Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world, and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public press and in the telegraph it possesses agents by which its power is concentrated and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It is, year by year, gathering strength as general enlightenment extends its empire and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armes in the field, and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule."

The learned gentleman then went on to speak of the growing distaste for war which pervades all nations that are susceptible of a higher civilization; and of the increasing demand for arbitration to prevent the suspension of maritime commerce, that is one of the invariable concomitants of war. Referring particularly to this His Lordship said:

"In our own times the desire has spread and grown strong for peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. The reason lies on the surface. Men and nations are more enlightened; the grievous burden of military armaments is sorely felt, and in these days, when broadly speaking, the people are enthroned, their views find free and forcible expression in a world-wide press."

The national harbor commissioners are a long time in materializing. Can it be that the members of the City Council (and the Mayor) have brought influence to bear on the powers that be to induce them to delay the commission until after the municipal election? Certainly the reopening of this question would be likely to revive the dormant feeling of indignation experienced by Los Angeles citizens when they reflect upon the dastardly manner in which they were insulted by the members of the City Council, and the Mayor, (and the Mayor's clerk.) But there is no danger. President Cleveland is "onto" the game of C. P. Huntington and his henchmen, and will not be swerved from his duty by any influence of a local or of a national gang. There is a good understanding about this unfortunate matter between the President, Senator White and Gen. Craighill, and the friends of San Pedro harbor may bide their time in confidence.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the recent butchery of several thousand Armenians in Constantinople was connived at, and probably instigated, by the Turkish government. The Turkish soldiers not only stood idly by while the killing was going on, but prevented outsiders from interfering on behalf of the victims. A recent European dispatch says:

"The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles here that the eastern question has now reached a point requiring vigorous and concerted action on the part of the European powers, and that such action is imperative."

The European powers have been a long time in making up their minds to interfere and stop a systematic course of brutal butchery that is a disgrace to the nineteenth century, and even now, if they do interfere, it will only be from selfish political motives. Truly, these are great "Christian" nations!"

A Miss Little and a Mr. Long were married a few days ago in Texas, which prompts the San Antonio Express to remark: "We trust this may prove to be a case of 'love me Little, love me Long'."

VERMONT SETS THE PACE.

The State election held in Vermont on Tuesday is a "straw" which indicates unmistakably the direction in which the political wind is blowing. The Green Mountain State has set a lively pace in the Republican procession, and if we can keep step to that music Mr. Bryan will not receive the electoral vote of a single Northern State.

The Republican plurality in Vermont in 1896 is somewhere between 35,000 and 40,000. It is probably much nearer the latter than the former figures. In 1892 the Republican plurality for Governor was 19,702, and in 1894 it was 23,521. When the full and corrected returns are in, it will probably appear that the Republican vote this year is the largest ever cast in Vermont, and that the Democratic vote is the smallest cast for a generation.

The causes and influences which have contributed to the unprecedented Republican victory in Vermont are at work throughout the United States, and will bring about like results in other sections of the country. Not least among these is the disgust felt by conservative Democrats for the Chicago platform and ticket. Thousands of old-time Democrats in Vermont voted for the Republican candidates at the State election to emphasize their disapproval of Alzheimism, Bryanism, free-slaveryism, and the other dangerous and impractical isms advocated in the Chicago platform. This large number of disgusted Democrats will be of the same strength in the November election, when they will have an opportunity to vote directly against the Chicago platform and candidates.

A letter to the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press of August 25, from E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, expresses in vigorous language the writer's disapproval of the Chicago regime. Mr. Phelps speaks from the standpoint of a Democrat, and an uncompromising one, at that. But his letter plainly shows that he holds American principles above party dictation, and Mr. Phelps honors himself and the thousands whose sentiments he undoubtedly voices, by declaring his intention not only to vote for McKinley in November, but to vote the Republican State ticket at the September election (held yesterday.) The appended extract shows the tenor of Mr. Phelps' letter:

"Aside from the financial delusions of the Chicago platform its other features are almost equally objectionable. It proposes to repudiate in great part the national debt, to the distress of the thousands whose small resources are dedicated to the faith of the nation, and to the dishonor of the country in the eyes of the world; to destroy the protection we enjoy under the Supreme Court of the United States, the most honored and in the last report the most necessary institution we have; to restrain the arm of the national executive from the repression of lawless violence, and even from the preservation of the very agencies of the government itself; to violate the obligation and sanctity of existing contracts, and to restrict the freedom of private contracts in the future. It seeks, in short, to break down the dykes which the Constitution and the law of the land have with long and laborious assiduity raised for the defense of the common interests and welfare, and to let in upon us the seething and polluted flood of communism, mob law, bankruptcy, repudiation and anarchy, which is the chief object of all civilized governments to exclude."

The learned gentleman then went on to speak of the growing distaste for war which pervades all nations that are susceptible of a higher civilization; and of the increasing demand for arbitration to prevent the suspension of maritime commerce, that is one of the invariable concomitants of war. Referring particularly to this His Lordship said:

"In our own times the desire has spread and grown strong for peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. The reason lies on the surface. Men and nations are more enlightened; the grievous burden of military armaments is sorely felt, and in these days, when broadly speaking, the people are enthroned, their views find free and forcible expression in a world-wide press."

Few men have had better opportunities for noting the power of the press or its manifold influences upon the progress of a great world's enlightenment than the eminent British jurist whom we have just quoted. In his lecture the press was really a foreign issue, but he realizes its potency in the repeal of injudicious legislation and was therefore bound to refer to it, which he did in a manner as brief as it was graceful.

In our own country the sentiment is a growing one in favor of arbitration in all international disputes. Of course, there will always be several classes of men who desire war. One of these is the class who, through dissipation or other causes, have become bankrupt in reputation in "the piping times of peace" and want a chance to retrieve their lost reputation by the sword. Another class is composed of speculators, who foresee great pecuniary gain in furnishing supplies and transportation to the army and navy in such exigencies. Last, and least reputable of all, are the pension attorneys who wish to live off dead men's bones by getting pensions for widows and orphans and fat fees for themselves.

Outside of these three classes, the world's noblest and purest men favor arbitration as a method that has come with a mature civilization. The list of arrivals in the New York papers such as "Steamer St. Paul, Jamieson, 6 days, 32 minutes from Southampton, 1873" shows that the total product of silver in the world was 61,100,000 ounces, and the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 in gold.

"Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces, and the silver in a dollar was worth only 50-70 cents.

"In 1894 the potato crop of the United States was, in round numbers 170,000,000 bushels, and the average price 53 cents.

"In 1895 the estimated potato crop was 400,000,000 bushels, and the average price was 26 cents.

"The fall in both cases was due to the same cause, overproduction."

Some of the utterances of Lord Chief Justice Russell at Saratoga were of such a nature as to superinduce the belief that he had kissed the Blarney stone before leaving "the old sod." It is to be hoped that, before leaving the United States, he may visit Massachusetts and kiss the Plymouth Rock—the Blarney stone of New England.

"The principal reason," says the Chicago Tribune, "why Maj. McKinley does not imitate Mr. Bryan's example and invade the 'enemy's country' is that in all the broad expanse of the United States there is no section that is hostile to him."

BRYANITE SOPHISTRIES.

If young Bryan can be kept driving until the latter part of October, the verdict of the ballots in favor of Maj. McKinley will without doubt be practically unanimous. The speeches he is making are well calculated to disgust men of thought and intelligence, and to make votes by the thousands for McKinley.

Speaking at Columbus, O., on Tuesday, Mr. Bryan said:

"Suppose all the world agreed to a ratio of 2 to 1, and suppose they made the change by doubling the size of the silver dollar. Do you know what that would mean? It would mean the recoinage of four billions of silver dollars into two billions of silver dollars. It would mean, first, the shrinkage of one-half of all the silver of the world, measured in dollars, and a shrinkage of one-quarter of all the metallic money of the world. It would mean an increase in the purchasing power of every dollar. It would mean a decrease in the value of property in the world of billions of dollars, and an increase in the burden of debts of the world billions of dollars more. We are in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1, not because we produce silver, but because we use both gold and silver, and need all the gold and silver to keep the parity between money and property."

Such a specimen of loose reasoning and slipshod logic is worthy of the cause in which it was uttered and of the man who uttered it. Scarcely one of the statements in the above extract is literally, or even approximately, true. The doubling of the size of the silver dollar would not mean "the recoinage of four billions of silver dollars into two billions of silver dollars." There are not in all the world, civilized and uncivilized, four billions of silver dollars, nor two billions. The total volume of all the silver coins in the world is roughly estimated at about four billions of dollars in value, measured by our money. But Mr. Bryan assumes, either ignorantly or with deliberate intent to deceive, that all this vast volume of money is now held at a value, or ratio to gold, of 16 to 1. Such, of course, is not the case. A very large proportion of the world's silver coinage rests upon the bullion value of silver, which is to gold about as 32 to 1. The "doubling of the size of the silver dollar" would not affect these coins, which rest solidly upon the bullion basis of the metal which they contain. The doubling of the size of our silver dollar would not increase its purchasing power a particle, for its purchasing power does not depend upon the amount of silver it contains. It depends, instead, upon the pledge of the government to maintain all its money, of whatsoever kind, at a parity with gold.

What Mr. Bryan evidently meant to say, in effect, is: "If the amount of metal in every silver coin now in existence were doubled, there would be only silver enough in the world to make half as many coins as are now in existence, hence the value or purchasing power of the coins remaining would necessarily be doubled." Even this is a non sequitur. Mr. Bryan and other apostles of free and unlimited silver coinage fall into the great error of supposing that the prices of commodities are controlled by the volume of money. It is a favorite postulate of their financial doctrine that if the volume of money be cut in two, and one-half eliminated, the remaining half will have double the purchasing power that it had before.

This proposition is, in fact, one of the main pillars upon which rests the free-coining doctrine of finance. It is a proposition not based upon sound reasoning. It assumes that money is an absolute essential to trade, which is a false assumption. Trade existed before money was thought of, and it would continue if every dollar of money were annihilated. The vast volume of trade is, in fact, carried on without the use of money, through the exchange of credits. The actual volume of money in existence is a matter of comparatively small moment as affecting the volume of trade or the prices of commodities. Confidence, upon which rests credit, is the all-important factor. If confidence be impaired, trade will languish, whether the volume of money be great or small. As has been well remarked by Maj. McKinley and others, it is the activity, not the volume, of money that counts.

One great difference between McKinley and Bryan is that while the latter is seeking the office, the office, in McKinley's case, is seeking the man.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Bryan says the President is simply the "hired man" of the republic. But, still, he seems to think he'd like the job.

Philadelphia Times: Bryan says free coinage will increase the opportunities for labor. He really means for those who labor under delusions.

Philadelphia Daily News: Bryan

"I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, or of colossal swindling."

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat): The campaign of education is going on and Bryan himself is learning something about finance in the infant class.

(Cincinnati Times-Star): Money does not create business, but business brings out the money.

Civil Service Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, October 10, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. for the grades of day laborer, porter, washwoman, and cook.

The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Not under 21 years of age. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed the undersigned, in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on Monday, September 21, 1896. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The Commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to apply for a civil service position. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration of their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions apply to Charles W. Stobbs, secretary of the board of examiners, custom service; postoffice address United States Custom-house, Los Angeles.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

OPUM DID IT.

A Victim of the Drug Adjudged Insane.

The City Sues the County for a Road Fund.

The Coming City Election Will Cost Eight Thousand Dollars — The Fire Department Desires Prompt Payment for Its Employees.

At the Courthouse yesterday Oscar P. Burke, a cocaine and morphine victim, was committed to the Highland Asylum. Judge Van Dyke recommended a special department for such cases in every County Hospital. A man incompetent was arrested while entering private grounds, and claiming them as his own. The charge of forgery against Frank Ferris was dismissed because necessary witnesses could not be produced. The sad condition of his family aroused sympathy in the Courthouse. John Blunt was charged with an assault to murder John Flores. The city brought suit against the County Auditor for the transfer of a road fund to the city treasury.

At the City Hall yesterday the Fire Commissioners discussed at length a plan for securing prompt payment of wages to the department's employees. At present there is always a period of several months after the expiration of the fiscal year on June 30 when there is no money in the treasury available for wages, and employees are obliged to sell their warrants at a heavy sacrifice. A communication was addressed to the Council upon this subject. City Clerk Luckenbach estimates the cost of the coming election at about \$8000.

AT THE CITY HALL.

A NEEDED CHANGE.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS MAKE AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

Plan to Insure Prompt Payment of Employees' Wages — The Coming Election Will Cost the City Over Eight Thousand Dollars.

The Fire Commission devoted considerable time yesterday to the consideration of a plan submitted by Commissioner Vetter for protecting employees of the department from the Shylocks to whom, under the present system, they are obliged to sell their warrants. The plan was embodied in a communication addressed to the City Council, which was as follows:

"Between the time the fiscal year ends, June 30, and the apportionment of the tax levy for the succeeding year, there is a period of some three months, during which employees of the fire department of this city find it necessary to cash their warrants for salary with brokers in order to get ready money to defray their living expenses. The discount on these warrants amounts to several dollars in each case, and is a considerable item to the department employees. Few who are in the habit of cashing them are sufficiently thrifty to provide for their wants so far in advance, and this condition of affairs does not reflect upon the men in the department. It is due to the fact that the funds allowed the department annually are usually exhausted at rightfully so, at the end of the fiscal year."

"To obviate this pecuniary sacrifice on the part of employees of the department, we most respectfully request that, at the time the apportionment allows, a sum be set aside from the apportionment to the salaries of employees of the department the same to be designated as firemen's salary fund, and to be used only for the purpose of paying the salaries of employees of the department for the current year amounts to about \$8000, and we would suggest that as the sum to be used as requested. This arrangement of the matter, in our judgment, makes no difference in the outgo of funds, and at the same time guarantees the payment of salaries when due."

In the discussion various objections were raised to the proposed plan which was not entirely satisfactory to the commissioners. Nevertheless, as the best means of bringing the matter before the Council, the report was adopted.

The Chief Engineer reported that the plan of apportioning ownership of buildings to erect fire escapes was being pushed as rapidly as possible. Since the last meeting fire escapes had been erected at the Anheuser Saloon, No. 26 South Spring street, the new Denison building, No. 415 South Main street, and the Menlo building, No. 424 South Main street. The report was ordered filed. Electrician Francis gave a report of work done by him. Some changes had been made in the numbering of fire alarms, and a new box, No. 241, was placed on Twelfth and Olive streets. The report was filed.

A communication from F. O. Johnson of the Hotel Westminster, asking leave to put in an oil tank of 1000 gallons on the roof of street, was referred to the Chief Engineer.

A protest was received from a number of property-owners against the erection of high board fences in front of certain lots, and the storage of inflammable materials behind the fences. Referred to the Chief Engineer. The same disposition was made of applications from R. Budinger and S. G. Tuthill for positions as callmen.

A HEAVY EXPENSE.

The Coming City Election Will Cost Eight Thousand Dollars.

It is a fortunate thing for the city's treasury that elections do not come more frequently. The expense of the election which will be held December will probably be over \$5000. City Clerk Luckenbach has estimated as closely as possible the various items of expense, and he figures them as follows:

"There are 77 precincts in the city and 8 election officers are elected to each precinct. They serve two days and receive \$4 per day. The total amount paid to them will therefore be \$408. The cost of renting polling places will be about \$10 per precinct, or a total of \$770."

"The law requires that a sample ballot shall be mailed to the sample voters 24 days before the election. There are 24,048 voters on the Great Register who live inside the city limits. The cost of envelopes is \$1.10 per thousand, or a total of \$280. The cost of addressing the envelopes will be \$1.00 per thousand, and the cost of postage and handling was not a proper place for them. A law was needed providing for a special department to be connected with each County Hospital for the treatment of such persons. He said that such a statute would be humane and beneficial in all respects."

To Cancel a Lease.

J. F. Humphreys and Fannie C. Humphreys have filed a complaint

must be rented, and these items will amount to \$300. The cost of stationery, including tally sheets, poll books, certificates of deaths and removals, and certificates of assisted voters, and the cost of voting stationery laws, will be about \$100. The large cloth-lined envelopes, of which four are required for each precinct, will cost \$180. The rubber stamps used by voters in marking their ballots will cost about \$10. In addition there are the costs of printing, and supplement to the Great Register, showing names that have come in, must be prepared."

A summary of these various items is as follows:

Electoral officers	\$482
Rental of hall	770
Stamps and envelopes	280
Addressing envelopes	200
Paper for ballots	250
Fitting up polling places	100
Stationery	100
Color-lined envelopes	110
Rubber stamps	400
Other expenses	400
Total	\$890

The expense of the county election, including the cost of getting out the Great Register, will probably be three times that of the city election.

A Vigorous Kick.

The property-owners on Ninth street between San Pedro street and Central avenue have registered an emphatic kick against the manner in which the recent improvements upon that part of the street have been made.

A communication to the City Council, which is as follows:

"We, the taxpayers affected by the assessment for the grading, curbing and sidewalkning of Ninth street between San Pedro street and Central avenue hereby demand protest to the conduct of the improvements upon the city election.

The place of business of the corporation is to be El Monte, in this county. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each. The directors are W. C. Davis, William Elliott, C. C. Cogswell, and B. F. Martin, all of El Monte. The term for which the corporation is to exist is five years.

against W. M. MacMillan for the cancellation of a lease of oil land which they executed to him some time ago, and for \$500 damages. They claim that he failed to make a timely payment of the land and other valuable products within a short time after the lease was made, but that he has wholly failed to carry out his agreement. They have requested him to settle the matter by making a quit-claim deed to them, but he has refused to do so. Besides the damages claimed, they ask the court to allow \$150 for attorneys' fees.

A NEW CORPORATION.

An Association for Raising and Marketing Walnuts.

Articles of incorporation of the Mountain View Walnut Growers' Association were filed yesterday.

The purposes for which it is formed are to cure, prepare, handle, market, sell, and otherwise dispose of the walnuts grown by the individual members of the association, to lease or purchase all land and premises necessary for the carrying out of these objects, to procure suitable buildings, tools and equipment, to hire the labor and best prices and generally to promote the economical handling, marketing and transportation of the walnuts to the best advantage and interests of the association.

The place of business of the corporation is to be El Monte, in this county. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each. The directors are W. C. Davis, William Elliott, C. C. Cogswell, and B. F. Martin, all of El Monte. The term for which the corporation is to exist is five years.

CITY AGAINST COUNTY.

A Suit That Concerns the Lately Annexed District.

The city of Los Angeles has brought suit against Charles F. Bicknell, the Auditor of Los Angeles county, praying the court to order the defendant to pay into the treasury of the city of Los Angeles his warrant upon the county treasury for the sum of \$322, to be deposited in the treasury of the city of Los Angeles in a separate fund to be devoted to the care and maintenance of the streets in the annexed portion of the Rosedale road district.

Nearly all of that district of the city of Los Angeles has been annexed to the city of Los Angeles, and the city has no authority to expend any money upon it or to retain any other funds which might properly have been expended upon it if it had not become a part of the city.

The roads and streets in that region are very badly out of repair, and the city has no authority to spend any money upon them and cannot even sprinkle the streets. The residents of the district greatly desire that the moneys in the road fund properly applicable to this property be transferred to the city so that they can be relieved of the inconvenience and disrepair which result from the present situation. For these reasons the present suit has been brought by the city.

CHARGE AGAINST IMPROVEMENTS.

Two petitions were filed in the City Clerk's office yesterday, purporting to represent a majority of the frontage interested in the extension of Clay street between Third and Fourth streets, and objecting to the proposed improvements on the ground that it would not be of any benefit to the petitioners.

The petitions also worth that the improvements would work a hardship on the property-owners upon that portion of the street.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPROVEMENTS.

The Street Superintendent has issued his warrant for collecting assessments for the improvements on Ruth avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets. The total amount is \$4278.50. William L. Riley is the contractor. The improvements will be made under the bond act.

LICENSE FEES COLLECTED.

The Tax Collector John H. Gish filed with the City Clerk yesterday his report of collections for license during the month of August. The sum collected was \$14,403. The sum of \$907.50 was reported delinquent for the month of July.

AUGUST FIRES.

The fire department's report for the month of August shows that twelve fires occurred, entailing a loss of \$900. Four of these fires were caused by gaso-line stoves, two were started by children playing with matches, two were probably of incendiary origin and the rest were from miscellaneous causes.

FOR LIGHTING THE CITY.

The Gas and Light Committee was in session yesterday, having under consideration the specifications for lighting the city. A report will be presented to the Council today.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Second Ward Republican Club met last night and a large crowd was received. Fifteen new members were received.

The club was highly entertained by the eloquent and convincing arguments of the Hon. J. R. Brunson, who made a speech.

Maj. W. S. Riddling addressed the club and told of the effects of the Wilson Tariff Bill. His remarks on the wool industry were convincing. He is an authority on that subject, having been one of the pioneer wool men of California.

Steps were taken to appoint delegates from each Republican club to maintain and preserve order at future Republican meetings and prevent the repetition of the occurrence of last Saturday night.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

A PITIFUL CASE.

A MORPHINE VICTIM SENT TO THE HIGHLAND ASYLUM.

The City Sues the County Auditor for the Transfer of a Road Fund. Charge of Forgery Against Frank Ferris Was Dismissed.

Oscar P. Burke was brought before Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning charged with dangerous insanity. His mother and sister testified that they had to hide the knives and hatchets in the house for fear that he would kill them. They stated that he had long been in the habit of using cocaine and morphine, and that they had tried to reform him, but failed to do so. They testified that he frequently would leave his bed and his room in the night and walk all over the house disturbing the peace of the family.

On his examination by the Judge he denied the charges of violence. He admitted that he had used morphine to excess a large part of the time for fourteen years past, but said that he had entirely given it up, and that he had not used it for a year. He denied it personally, as he had at former times abandoned it for many months together. He begged the court not to send him to Highland as he was a plasterer and had lots of work before him that he would like to do.

Judge Van Dyke asked him if it was not possible that at ordinary times his memory failed him as to what he had said and done when nervous or excited. To this question he replied that he had no answer.

Drs. Weller and Laddie and W. Chapman gave their opinions on his case, and he was committed to Highland.

In this connection Judge Van Dyke remarked that it was to be regretted that there was no place here for the treatment of persons who had become impaired by the use of narcotics and stimulants, as well as for the harmlessly insane, so that they could be watched and cared for and in many cases restored.

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THE OTHER SIDE OF IT

Alleged Attempted Bribery of Witness Louis Denied.

Judge Ling and Others Give Their Version.

Louis a Self-confessed Opium Smoker—Willing to Swear to Anything for a Price—Admits That He Perjured Himself.

A sensational story in the main page, appeared in the Herald yesterday morning, which was intended to cast discredit on Judge Ling, one of the attorneys for the defense in the Wong Chee murder case.

The foundation for the story is an alleged sworn statement of a self-confessed opium smoker, named C. M. Louis, who was one of the witnesses for the prosecution at the preliminary examination. This statement was to the effect that Judge Ling and others had offered him money to leave the city.

The Herald says: "Upon the case coming up yesterday, and the plea having been entered, Attorney Appel stood up with a lengthy typewritten document in his hand. He stated that his side with the day before set out to make impossible, and that he had told him a statement made by C. M. Louis, one of the important witnesses in the case, in the presence of George P. Phibbs, associate counsel for the prosecution. It was to the effect that Louis had been interviewed and offered money to leave town."

"It seemed as if counsel was walking on the edge of a volcano, but for the time the danger line was passed, and September 20 was set as the date for trial."

"The attorneys present were anxious to know exactly what the typewritten statement held by Attorney Appel contained. It was generally realized that it was a sensational document and would make very interesting reading. It is quite possible that at a later stage of the case it may prove of importance, but meantime it is here produced for the purpose of illuminating the public mind regarding certain phases of the case to be noted, and also to throw a side light on the methods prevailing in Chinatown."

No one who was present in the courtroom when the alleged remarks of Attorney Appel were uttered remembers the contents. The clerk was seated at his desk all the time and he is positive that no such scene occurred. Judge Ling and Attorney Davis deny that anything like it took place.

The case was originally set for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. At that time the attorneys on both sides agreed to a continuance till 2 o'clock, as Judge Smith, before whom the matter was to come, was not present, it being his vacation. At 2 o'clock the attorneys appeared in the court again, and Judge Clark, acting for Judge Smith, overruled the motion to set aside the information, the defendants entered a plea of not guilty and the case was set for trial September 20, not September 21, as the Herald stated, and that date is Saturday.

No reference was made to any sworn statement, although Attorney Appel may have mentioned it in the corridors. Judge Ling was seen by a Times reporter yesterday, and he made the following statement: "I only know about Louis is that on the day of the preliminary examination, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Mr. McKenzie and myself went down in Chinatown in view of the testimony, so to families of relatives with the same name, at the forenoon session."

"We were conversing about the case, when either Mr. McKenzie or I spoke of Louis, as I knew he would be a witness in the case."

"I think that I asked McKenzie where he was, saying that I should like to see him. McKenzie told me to step in and wait a minute, referring to a rear room of Lener's saloon. I sat there five or ten minutes, when McKenzie returned. I asked him, 'What are you going to testify in the case, and he told me that he could identify the tall man, Chew Gow, as the man who did the shooting.'

"I asked him how he was dressed, and he replied that he wore a dark suit and pants, and a black hat. That is the description he gave me of the witness-stand. Deputy District Attorney James testified in the court, which is true, that Chew Gow wore a light coat when arrested. Seeing the discrepancy in Louis's testimony as to how he was dressed, I told him he had better not go on the stand and swear to a statement of that kind. 'I don't want to get mixed up in that thing,' said Louis. But Appel is after me all the time to testify in the case, and he told me that he could identify the tall man, Chew Gow, as the man who did the shooting."

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"McKenzie and I both told him that he was a witness in the case, and he was called that afternoon, and testified. He and I have never seen him since. At no time, either directly or indirectly, did McKenzie or I or any one else in connection with the defense, to my knowledge, offer or agree to offer him any more or anything else for the purpose of his going to Mexico or any other purpose."

"Three or four days after the examination had closed, Le Compte Davis was in my office, consulting about matters pertaining to the case when McKenzie came in with a look of surprise on his face, and said: 'I have just seen Louis and he tells me that Appel promised him \$250 for his testimony in the case, and after he had gone on the stand and swore to what was not true, Appel is going to pay him, and he only got \$8 altogether.'

"McKenzie also said that Lewis told him he would go to the District Attorney's office and make this statement. He was promised money from Appel, Mr. Davis and I then suggested that we get Louis and I would see the District Attorney and ask him what could be done about it. I immediately went up and saw Maj. Donnell and told him of the information I had received and he said that he would be glad to have Louis come up and make that statement, but he said, 'I have to do so without any promise that he would not be prosecuted. I then returned to my office, and in the course of the day, McKenzie came in again and said: 'What do you think? That fellow Louis will give his deposition; or make an affidavit as to what he told me; or will go to the District Attorney's office for \$250.'

"I then said there was millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute; that we were not paying any money in this case, and that Louis ought to be arrested. Mr. Davis denounced Louis in very strong terms, and told Mr. McKenzie that he had better swear to a complaint against him and have him arrested."

"That's all I know about the matter. As to any affidavit being produced in court, filed, referred to, read or exhibited, that is absolutely and unequivocally false. I shall do my duty in this case as I have in all others and no affidavits of any kind shall drive me from it. As to the reference to Mr. Cline in the affidavit, I desire to say that Mr. Cline has not been employed in this case, and has been at Catalina for two months; that he never has as-

sisted me in selecting a jury except in one instance, and that was the Barker case. If the affidavit was made for the purpose of keeping Mr. Cline out of the case, the bluff will not be successful, as we have nothing in this case but what the public may know at any time. Appel and I are not on friendly terms, and I denounce this affidavit as a cowardly way to get even. Mr. Phibbs, associate counsel for the prosecution, came to my office this morning, and said it was an outrage, and was published without his knowledge or consent, and asked me not to believe that he would have anything to do with any affidavit."

"Mr. Davis said he never saw Louis once in his life, and that was when he was on the witness stand. He did not believe there was any truth in his statements as to Judge Ling and Mr. McKinley trying to bribe him. 'I know that before the public said he was a scoundrel, that he was the man who did the shooting, which McKenzie said Louis had told him was the truth, if he was paid \$250.'

"I told McKenzie that we wouldn't accept a affidavit from any of the city or a court to come in and testify to what was the truth, and that we did not wish any one to testify to what was false. A day or two after that I was over at Judge Ling's office when Mr. McKinley came in and said he had seen Louis, and that Louis told him he had been promised \$250 for swearing as he did at the preliminary examination; that what he swore to was false, and that he had only received \$6, whereas he had been promised \$250, and that he was now desirous of making the matter right."

Mr. Davis then went on to corroborate Judge Ling's statement in regard to Louis's offer if promised immunity from prosecution. Mr. Ling and myself told McKenzie that we were satisfied that Louis's character was such that his testimony would not amount to much in any event, and I also told McKenzie then, that without such ado he should go and procure a warrant for Louis's arrest for perjury."

A. E. McKenzie, who has charge of the detective work for the defense, said:

"The first thing this man Louis said to me was that he wanted money. That was when I first saw him in Chinatown. I told him that we were not buying witnesses, but if his testimony would help us, we would like to have it. He further said that he had no desire to go on the witness stand, because 'people know I am a dope fiend, and it would break my mother's heart if she heard I was associating with that class of people.'

Some of the stations affected by the Southern Pacific Company's new tariff and the extent of the reductions made, are shown in the following:

Stockton and Stockton wharf:

From New Tariff. July Tariff.

J. D. Thompson Set Upon by a Vicious Dog.

J. D. Thompson, a carpenter residing at No. 623 Towne avenue, was going home shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, and when in front of the planing mill on Central avenue a vicious dog sprang at him.

The beast fastened its teeth in Thompson's left leg, inflicting a painful wound. Thompson ran to the Receiving Hospital and had the wound cauterized and then went home.

PERSONALS.

C. C. Cunningham of Chicago it at the Ramona.

F. B. Hurd of Dubuque, Iowa, is at the Hollenbeck.

R. G. Morrison of San Francisco is at the Nadeau.

W. H. Pilbry of Tulare is staying at the Nadeau.

Frank A. Doyle and wife of New York are at the Hollenbeck.

L. L. Whately of the Riverside Daily Enterprise is at the Hotel Vincent.

Mrs. E. Randolph of Tucson registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday.

Burn Allison of Hutchinson, Kan., is a recent arrival at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Crocker of Florida, are registered at the Hollenbeck.

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John L. Truslow, the Santa Fe agent at Santa Barbara is a guest of the Hollenbeck.

George W. Simon arrived yesterday from San Francisco and is at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cunningham of Minneapolis are guests of the Hotel Hotel.

S. M. Shorbridge of San Francisco passed through the city yesterday on his way north.

Mrs. H. L. Logan, H. G. Logan, and W. H. Logan of Phoenix, Ariz., are at the Hollenbeck.

C. S. Traphagen, manager of the Lakeview Hotel at Elsinore, is in the city for a day or two.

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Mrs. Mary A. Patrick and Miss Clara Patrick of Chicago registered yesterday at the Hollenbeck Hotel.

Dr. C. B. Dickson of No. 1139 West Washington street has gone East. He will be absent two or three weeks.

The first regular arrival of the Hotel Vincent yesterday was a 10-pound boy, born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly.

Charles L. Wilde, deputy City Clerk, left yesterday upon a ten-days vacation, which he will spend at Santa Monica.

"McKenzie and I both told him that he was a witness in the case, and he was called that afternoon, and testified. He and I have never seen him since. At no time, either directly or indirectly, did McKenzie or I or any one else in connection with the defense, to my knowledge, offer or agree to offer him any more or anything else for the purpose of his going to Mexico or any other purpose."

"The question of McKinley's statement is a very important one to us this year, as if by chance Bryan should be elected we want to be in shape to get out from under as quickly as possible. The feeling in the East is much better than it was thirty days ago, as the feeling seems to be settling down to the conclusion that McKinley will be elected by a tremendous majority. So far as Illinois is concerned, it has been long since now only a question of the majority McKinley will receive in that State. I am sure you will be glad to know this, and when you hear from Illinois in November you will be proud of your native State."

"The all I know about the matter. As to any affidavit being produced in court, filed, referred to, read or exhibited, that is absolutely and unequivocally false. I shall do my duty in this case as I have in all others and no affidavits of any kind shall drive me from it. As to the reference to Mr. Cline in the affidavit, I desire to say that Mr. Cline has not been employed in this case, and has been at Catalina for two months; that he never has as-

(RAILROAD RECORD.)

A MERRY WAR.

Southern Pacific and the Valley Road Slashing Rates.

Great Reductions Already and More in Prospect.

Grain Shippers are Enjoying Unprecedented Low Rates—The Santa Fe Washouts Have Been Repaired—Steamer Passengers.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The traffic officials of the Southern Pacific Company and Traffic Manager Moss of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway are unable to agree as to which points in the San Joaquin Valley on their respective lines are competitive and serve the same territory. As a result both lines are indulging in a protracted slanging of freight rates, and if the misunderstanding continues much longer both lines will be hauling freight to and from the valley for nothing. The Southern Pacific Company issued an order, in which it reduced its rates today, in which it reduced its rates on grain from a number of points in the valley. In many instances the new rates are less than the rates published in the grain tariff issued by the company. A bill which was intended to meet the grain tariff of the Valley road. The Southern Pacific's July tariff was followed by a tariff prepared by Mr. Moss of the Valley road, in which he reduced the grain charges of his company, and now the Southern Pacific Company is in a great bind prepared by Assistant General Freight Agent Luce has come to the front with reduced rates, calculated to meet the Valley road's latest tariff.

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IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Miss Marie Margaret Denker made a very handsome bride at her wedding yesterday to Louis Lichtenberger. Her gown of white brocaded satin was made with a court train, and the bodice was finished with a full vest of embroidered muslinette de sole and a pearl and crystal bertha. The long, close sleeves were capped at the shoulder with a butterfly arrangement of the satin. The long tulip veil, which was caught back from the face, was fastened with a diamond sunburst, and fell to the hem of the train. A large cluster of white carnations and maidenhair ferns, tied with white satin ribbons, was carried. The wedding took place at noon, at St. Vincent's Church, which was well filled with the friends of the two families. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father F. Antill. Gardner's orchestra rendered the "Lohengrin" March as the party entered the church, and during the ceremony played "O Promised Land" while the close the joyous strains of the Mendelssohn March rang out. The maid of honor, Miss Antoinette Denker, was exceedingly pretty in a lovely gown of white, lace over pink silk with a garniture of Valentine lace and pink satin ribbons. She carried a large cluster of La France roses and maidenhair ferns, tied with pink satin ribbon. George Lichtenberger, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Little Miss June M. Denker, as the flower girl, was a pretty picture in white organdie and Valenciennes lace. She carried a basket of rose leaves which she scattered in the bride's path. The church was effectively decorated with date palms and papyrus, and the altar was very beautiful with its blaze of candles amid the pink and white roses, smilax and ferns. The ceremony was followed by an elaborate breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Louise A. Denker, on West Twenty-fourth street, at which only the relatives were present. The long table was artistically decorated in pink and white. In the center, upon a raised platform, was a huge bowl filled with white carnations and ferns, while at either end, resting on round mirrors, were Bohemian glasses filled with La France roses. Smalls were scattered on graceful trails over the cloth. The three dining rooms were thrown together and decorated with pink and white roses and carnations, potted palms and festoons of smilax. The mantels were banked with pink and smilax, and the curtains were swung in festoons overhead and arranged in panels at the doors. The bride received many valuable gifts, including gold and silverware, cut-glass and china. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenberger left in the evening for San Francisco, where they will remain two weeks. The wedding will be at home the first and third Wednesdays after October 1, at No. 124 East Fourth street. The bride's going-away gown was of tan brocade cloth, with a train of tan brocade, with a black and white hat of black chinchilla, with black ostrich tip and bow of tan ribbon, completed the costume. Besides the bridal party, those present at the breakfast were:

Mrs. L. Denker. Louis Meeser. C. L. Whipple. G. J. Griffith. E. Kugeman. E. G. McLaughlin. H. Lichtenberger. M. Hammell. E. O. McLaughlin. L. A. Meeser. Mr. and Mrs. Leonine Denker. Isabel Denker. Messrs. — C. L. Whipple. H. Lichtenberger. G. J. Griffith. E. G. McLaughlin. J. A. Meeser. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meeser. Louis Denker. M. Hammell. E. O. McLaughlin. M. Hammell. E. O. McLaughlin.

MAGERE BOOKHOUT. The wedding of Mrs. Sadie Magee and George Bookhout took place last evening at 9 o'clock at the residence of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, on Key West street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor. Only a few of the most intimate friends were present. The bride, charming in a pure gray satin, the décolleté bodice being finished with point lace and pearl edging, and the sleeves terminating at the elbow in ruffles of the lace. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous supper. The tables were garnished with roses, and the table was prettily decorated in white and blue, the white satin ribbons and flowers being relieved by the smilax and the pale blue of the embroideries. Mr. and Mrs. Bookhout will make their home after September 12, at No. 728 South Flower street.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mrs. J. N. Sutton entertained very delightfully Saturday afternoon, at her home on East Twenty-seventh street, in honor of the sixteenth birthday of her charming daughter, Miss Rose. She was assisted by Mrs. Wolfskill and Mrs. Le Sage. The rooms were artistically decorated with canopies of roses and carnations, smilax and paper sprays.

In the dining-room, daylight was excluded, and a soft light was shed over the pretty scene from Chinese lanterns arranged in a star over the table. Festoons of pepper sprays were swung from the chandelier to the floor. The cake, the second a birthday cake, illuminated with sixteen candles and small flags, occupied the center of the table, about which were arranged masses of violet and smilax. The dinner was served at the Demens ranch. They were detained a little time owing to the illness of one of their horses, and were unable to start back to the city until early Monday morning.

Rev. Dr. Bryan presided at the pulpit at the church last Sunday, in the absence of the regular pastor, who is away on his vacation.

A party of young people, from Los Angeles, consisting of nine young people, spent Sunday at the Demens ranch. They were detained a little time owing to the illness of one of their horses, and were unable to start back to the city until early Monday morning.

P. A. Demens and wife are expected to return today from their European trip. They have made a very extended tour, and have visited many places not usually included in tourists' wandering.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hodges, who have spent some time with C. W. Allen and family, have gone to Los Angeles, where they will reside permanently.

COMMERCIAL.

THE KERNEL OF THE CONTROVERSY. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan admits that "the best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law."

Now, in reference to this statement, let it be understood that according to reliable statistics the world's population since 1870 has increased 12 per cent., the world's production of wheat has increased 20 per cent., while the world's production of silver has increased over 28 per cent.

In view of these striking facts, how can any sensible men desire to look further for a reason to explain the prevailing low prices of wheat and silver? It is simply a question of supply and demand.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

STREET-CAR FARES. Extraordinarily-low rates per mile are indicated by the distances for which a passenger may ride for a single 5-cent fare, by the use of transfers, on some of the street railways, as may be seen in the following table, compiled by the Street Railway Journal.

FOR NERVOUS WOMEN.

HORFS'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Dr. J. B. Horf, of Charlotte, N. C., says: "In the case of a nervous woman, the best of nerve tonics for nervous female."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A. Hadley and family departed for the city last Saturday, after a stay of two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Risden and son, Roland, have returned home after a stay of two weeks. Guests at the home were Mr. and Mrs. E. McGee and family, Mr. and Mrs. Prosser, Prof. Inskip, wife and son, George Day, C. F. Lucas and family, etc.

WATCHES cleaned, 75¢; main-spring, 50¢; crystal, 10¢. Fathoms, No. 14 South Broadway.

E. Brown Missing. At 314 Spring and found at No. 125 Fourth, under Hotel Johnson, making hot-air.

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The King of Puff is Bosham's—BEECHAM'S

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Sept. 2, 1894.

MONEY IN THE BANKS. A Los Angeles correspondent of The Times writes to ask the amount of money on deposit in the various banks of Los Angeles, as shown in the latest report of the Bank Commissioners.

The secretary of the Bank Commission stated that the matter has been forwarded to Sacramento for the publication of the report of July 11, and that it will not be possible for him to give the figures for a week or ten days, when The Times will publish them.

A MASSACHUSETTS LAW. The State of Massachusetts has passed a law, which takes effect the first day of January, 1897, abolishing days of grace on notes, drafts, checks, acceptances of bills of exchange, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, made, drawn or accepted by any person or corporation after the act shall take effect, unless expressly stipulated therein, but the same shall be due and payable as when expressed, without grace, provided however, that the act shall not apply to drafts or bills of exchange drawn payable at sight.

METALLIC MONEY. In a recent issue, the United States Investor has an interesting article on the nature of metallic money, and its relation to a standard of value. The writer says that the aim of man has always been to choose for monetary purposes the object possessing the greatest stability of value. The silver of the middle ages was the best money obtainable from that period. King Alfred's temporal rulers used to enrich themselves by clipping the coins of their realms, forgetful of the fact that the silver was but a commodity, and that reducing the weight of a coin reduced its value. If in the history of the middle ages there was anything, it is that a metal will circulate at its commercial value, except, as in the case of our silver dollar, be kept at a higher value by a pledge, either definite or implied, that the government employing it as money will guard the holder against loss through fluctuations.

PROBLEMS OF THE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2, 1894.

The markets are steady at quotations. Little change is noted in the condition of trade.

The following quotations are for several grades of the products mentioned. For an extra choice article a somewhat better price will be paid.

It is to be noted that the quality and value will probably have to accept less than the lowest published quotation.)

PROBLEMS OF THE MARKET.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW IDEA OF RAILROADS. Over a year ago the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie road tried the "piggy-back" or rolling conveyor principle to his own detriment. The plan has worked so well that the managers of the road now propose to let each conductor hire his own brakeman. Other roads, including some of the most important in the country, have been watching the plan with great interest, and its general adoption is under discussion.

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The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the photographic pictures of the signs of the Declation of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

The Republican caucus for new Thirty-third Precinct in Fourth Ward, pursuant to call of County Central Committee, will be held at Pico stables, corner of 11th and Pico, on Saturday, Sept. 9, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock p.m. B. W. Lee, committeeman.

During the month of September there will be made to guests of the great Echo Mountain House, on the Mt. Lowe Railway, the very low rate of \$17.50 per week, including a free ride from Altadena Junction to Alpine Tavern and return.

Catalina.—September is the finest month on the island. The Grand View Hotel has been very popular this season, and will make special rates this month.

By order of the court, all Alhambra Shoe Factory's shoes must be sold at once; sale peremptory, at the Oak Shoe Store, No. 114 West First street.

All the departments of the University of Southern California which are located at West Los Angeles, open on next Tuesday, September 10.

Girls' Collected School reopens September 24. A thorough and attractive home and day school. See advertisement.

Regular Boarding School—Los Angeles Academy, near Westlake, opens September 9. And is home in the foot-hills, catalogue, P. O. box 193.

All-day fourfold gospel meeting tomorrow, at Good Samaritan Mission, 75 Upper Main.

For cut rates on brick go to the Brick Exchange, No. 123 West Third street, Tel. Main 477.

Special sale of Mexican leather belts, Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring.

Campbell's Curio Store for Mexican goods.

Mexican sombreros at Campbell's.

Troop D of the Seventh Regiment will elect a captain and first lieutenant on September 15.

F. Merryweather was arrested on Hilt street by Officer Sparks yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for J. H. Hough and Dippedau Baudoulo Salazar.

Secretaries of the various caucuses to be held in the city tonight are requested to send results of the balloting to the office of The Times by messenger or telephone at the earliest possible moment.

The regular meeting of the Primary Sunday-school Union will be held at 3 p.m. today, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and Sixth street. The annual election of officers will take place at the next meeting, September 15.

The officials of the Mining Exchange wish it distinctly understood that the Exchange does not in any way endorse the aims or policy of the silver organization to which the hall has been rented during a portion of the day, and is simply a business transaction in order to reduce expenses.

MISREPRESENTED.

The Facts About the Strike Among Hugh's Men.

John Pugh & Sons, proprietors of the Ninth-street planing-mill, say that their attitude toward their employees was misrepresented in an account which appeared yesterday in a morning paper of this city. They say that they have violated no contract with their men. Some walking delegates called upon them recently and insisted that they must pay all their men a rate of \$2.50. They have been paid rate of \$2.25 to \$2.50. They said they would accede to the demand as soon as they had completed the jobs now in hand, provided other concerns would do the same. This was not satisfactorily arranged, and the men were ordered out.

Hugh & Sons say that they never ask whether a man belongs to the union. They make no discrimination, and employ both union and non-union men. They have hired men to take the places of the strikers at Third and Main streets, and propose to go on with the work. If necessary, they will employ only non-union men, though they do not wish to be forced to discriminate.

It was reported yesterday that the walking delegates had some difficulty in persuading the men to go out, but three or four buckets of beer served to establish friendly feeling, and the men finally yielded.

LOW FARE TO CATALINA.

EXCURSION Next Saturday for the Benefit of the Newsboys.

Next Saturday an excursion to Catalina Island will be given for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home by the Terminal Railway and the Wilmington Transportation Company. Trains will leave the Terminal depot at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. It will be better to take the morning train, because that connects with the larger boat, which is not so likely to be crowded as is the small boat which runs in the afternoon.

Round-trip tickets, good for ten days, will be sold for \$2, and may be obtained at No. 22 South Spring street, or at the Terminal depot. Holders of tickets will have camping privileges on the island and can obtain tents at reduced rates.

The excursionists will find excellent sea bathing and fine fishing, and they may see something that never has been seen before in this coast. They will be at work in a diving bell at the bottom of the sea. The water is so clear that the movements of the diver, who is repairing the hull of a steamer, may be seen easily.

The proceeds of the sale of tickets for the excursion will be used to complete the new building of the Newsboys' Home.

A shipment of 150 tons of copper from the Ducktown, Tenn., mines has been made to Swansea, Wales.

EXCURSION TRAINS FOR SAN DIEGO. Friday and Saturday, September 4 and 5, will leave La Grada Station at 9:05 a.m. and 2 p.m. Round trip, \$3, tickets good returning within thirty days.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. Twenty-third Precinct will be held at No. 336 South Bunker Hill avenue; that of the Twenty-fifth Precinct at power-house, West Side Lighting Company, Second and Figueroa streets, this evening at 7 o'clock, in accordance with official call.

NORWALK Ostrich Farm, nearly 200 birds.

COUPON.

When accompanied by \$20, THIS COUPON entitles the subscriber to 200 copies of the LIFE OF MCKELEY and HOBART, by Byron Andrews; a work of nearly 400 pages, handsomely illustrated. Address

THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANGRY ALLIANCE MEN.

THEY BLAME LOS ANGELES FOR THE BOORISHNESS OF BOSSSES.

How the City's Good Name and the Party's Campaign are Suffering for the Sins of Small Politicians.

The able statesmen who think they are "doing politics" for the Republican party in Los Angeles may not realize that they are discredited and discredited leaders, but it has been done. Up to this time, all the work done has been preliminary in its nature. A permanent plan of organization has now been adopted, and a line of action for future work decided on. The league now work to do is to three thousand additional members and it should have them from the best classes of voters in the city. Membership is not confined to any political party, but it is limited by any condition of personal conduct.

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